

by a small aperture; spores orange, angular or subglobose, .0008-.001 of an inch in diameter, generally with one to three shining nuclei.

Leaves of *Gilia Nuttallii*. Alta, Wasatch Mts., Utah. August. Altitude 8,000 feet. *M. E. Jones*.

*ÆCIDIUM INTERMIXTUM*.—Peridia scattered, hypophyllous, short; spores subglobose or elliptical, orange-colored, .0008-.0012 of an inch broad.

Leaves of *Iva axillaris*. Green River, Wyoming Territory. July. *M. E. Jones*.

This occurs in company with *Puccinia intermixta* of which it is probably a form. In some instances the *Æcidium* was on the lower surface of the leaf and the *Puccinia* on the upper surface, in others both were intermingled on the lower surface.

*CENANGIUM PLATASCUM*.—Cups small, clustered, at first with a white margin, then plane and black margined; asci numerous, ovate or subspherical; spores oblong-ovate, fenestrate, slightly colored, .0008 of an inch long, .0005 of an inch broad.

On bark. Alabama. *T. M. Peters*.

*SPHÆRELLA MEGASTOMA*.—Perithecia minute, numerous, amphigenous, at first covered by the epidermis, then erumpent, black; ostiola large, circular, pale within; asci subcylindrical; spores uniseriate or sometimes crowded, oblong-elliptical, granular within, greenish-yellow, .0004-.0006 of an inch long.

Living and languishing leaves of *Astragalus bisulcatus*. Colorado. July. *M. E. Jones*.

This fungus appears to attack the leaves while living and to cause their death.

THE COLORADO BERBERIS.—One dislikes to call attention to errors upon the pages of so excellent a book as the Botany of Lieut. Wheeler's Surveys, but in that work one plant is given as "common in the mountain parts of Central Colorado," which, I venture to say, does not occur in Colorado at all, *i. e.* *Berberis Aquifolium*, Pursh. I have seen acres of that shrub in the mountains of California, but after six seasons of botanizing in different parts of Colorado, I have to say that I never met with it here. *Berberis repens*, Lindl., which Dr. Rothrock says he did not see, is common enough in the mountains of Colorado. This very different species, formerly considered a variety of *B. Aquifolium*, was so designated in the earlier catalogues of Colorado plants; but since the specific rank which it merited has been conceded to it, the name of *B. Aquifolium* should be dropped from the Rocky Moun-

tain list, unless some one can show a specimen of that species from the region in question.—EDWARD L. GREENE, *Creswell, Colorado*.

THE MICHIGAN TRILLIUM described in the July number of the GAZETTE I have found here several times, and always associated with *T. grandiflorum*. Judging by the company it keeps I long since regarded it as only a freak of *T. grandiflorum*. During the spring specimens of it were sent to me from Lockport, N. Y., by Prof. A. B. Evans, and afterward that gentleman informed me he had again found it, and that it grew from the roots of *T. grandiflorum*. It is not entitled to rank as a variety, being, as Mr. Smith says, a *lusus naturæ*.—

S. H. WRIGHT, *Penn Yan, N. Y.*

MELANTHIUM VIRGINICUM.—An article in a recent number of the BOT. GAZETTE on *Melanthium Virginicum*, brings to my mind that, about 12 years ago, it was abundant in this vicinity, but is now rarely seen. The reason of this is that the places where it grew have been cultivated and grazed so as to destroy it. This summer I found it, May 1, in Greenwood Co., Kansas, very abundant on a southern exposure on sandstone hills. Again after the middle of June I observed it quite abundant on line of Missouri and Kansas at west line of Cass Co., Mo., apparently having just bloomed.—G. C. BROADHEAD, *Pleasant Hill, Mo.*

THE FLOATING FERN.—It was announced a year ago that sterile specimens of the *Ceratopteris thalictroides* had been found in Southern Florida. I am now able to offer complete specimens of this extraordinary plant as part of my fourth fascicle of Southern plants, and also of a fascicle of twelve Floridian Ferns which I have prepared to meet the wants of numerous applicants. The specimens for these sets have been prepared with much care, nearly all having roots, without which specimens of Floridian ferns are quite incomplete. The giant *Acrostichum* is represented by sections of the sterile and fertile fronds.

The *Ceratopteris* being extremely variable, I shall give two or three plants for a specimen and in each specimen shall endeavor to illustrate its peculiar mode of propagation, which is by marginal buds, exactly as in *Bryophyllum*. These arise from old sterile fronds, very rarely from fertile ones, the latter being erect, while the former mostly float. From Prof. Eaton's article relative to this fern it would be inferred that the *Ceratopteris* roots like *Sparganium* and *Pontederia*. Where I found it, somewhere in the vast inundated prairie region north of the Everglades, it was floating free (exactly like *Pistia* and